

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by  
The Intelligence Publishing Co.,  
25 and 27 FOURTEENTH STREET.

Terms Per Year, by Mail, in Advance,  
Postage Prepaid.

Daily (Six Days in the Week) 1 Year, \$3.50  
Daily, Six Months, 2.00  
Daily, Three Months, 1.00  
Daily (Two Days in the Week) 2.00  
Daily (One Month) .45  
Weekly (One Year in Advance) 1.00  
Weekly (Six Months) .60

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is delivered  
by carriers in Wheeling and ad-  
jacent towns at 10 cents per week.

Persons wishing to subscribe to THE  
DAILY INTELLIGENCER can do so  
by sending in their orders to the IN-  
TELLIGENCER office on postal cards  
or otherwise. They will be punctually  
served by carriers.

Tributes of Respect and Obituary Notices  
50 cents per inch.

Correspondence containing important  
news solicited from every part of the  
surrounding country.

Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned unless accompanied by sufficient  
postage.

(The INTELLIGENCER, embracing its  
several editions, is entered in the Post-  
office at Wheeling, W. Va., as second-class  
matter.)

TELEPHONE NUMBERS  
Editorial Rooms, 623; Counting Room, 622

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, JULY 24, 1897.

Readers of the Daily Intelligencer  
leaving town can have the paper  
sent to any address in the United  
States or Canada, postpaid, for  
three months \$1.50; for one month,  
45 cents; for two weeks, 20 cents.  
Address changed as often as de-  
sired.

## Mr. Debs' Denial.

The Intelligencer was one of the papers  
that quoted Mr. Eugene V. Debs as say-  
ing that he was disappointed and dis-  
couraged at the result of his labors in the  
Fairmont region in his attempt to organ-  
ize a strike of all the miners of that re-  
gion, and also as severely criticizing the  
national leaders of the strike for their  
management. The Chicago Tribune and  
Pittsburgh Dispatch published lengthy  
interviews with Debs to the same effect.  
Since the arrival of President Ratchford,  
of the National Mine Workers' Union, in  
Fairmont, and his interview with Mr.  
Debs, the latter has sent broadcast over  
his signature, a denial of these state-  
ments and denouncing them as totally  
untrue. He even says he never at any  
time uttered such sentiments.

This denial appeared in the Fairmont  
dispatches in yesterday's Intelligencer.  
Now Mr. Debs has had his memory re-  
freshed in a way that he least expected.  
His bombastic denial has been met with  
a sworn statement of at least one respon-  
sible newspaper man to whom he made  
the statement expressive of his discour-  
agement and his contempt for the atti-  
tude of the national strike leaders. More  
affidavits can be secured if necessary.

The statements made by the writer of  
this article can be verified by a  
dozen men, and as to the  
more lengthy detailed bill of complaint  
he filed against Ratchford and  
others at the head of the strike, which  
was telegraphed to the Chicago Tribune  
and the Pittsburgh Dispatch, the affi-  
davit alluded to above appears in the latter  
paper specifying the time and circum-  
stances and giving the names of others  
who were present when the interview oc-  
curred.

The sworn statement is made by Mr.  
John M. Maxwell, staff correspondent of  
the Chicago Tribune, one of the most re-  
liable newspaper men in the country.  
The interview occurred at Debs' hotel in  
Palatine in the presence of Mr. Coslett  
and Mr. McKirdy, the latter of the Pitts-  
burgh Dispatch, and the sentiment of it  
was also telegraphed by Mr. Sylvester  
Seovel, of the New York World, and  
other newspaper men, as above men-  
tioned. In concluding his affidavit Mr. Max-  
well says:

"The mere fact of the hurried carrying  
to West Virginia of all the leading  
labor leaders and county shows that  
Mr. Debs had sounded the warning to all  
those leaders vitally interested in the  
success of the strike. Why he should  
deny the truth of the interview now I  
cannot understand. It may be that Mr.  
Debs does not wish to be put in a po-  
sition of publicly criticizing many of his  
old-time associates, as words look much  
stronger in print than when uttered, but  
that is no reason why he should deny the  
truth he uttered."

"When Mr. McKirdy and myself left  
Mr. Debs we sent out the truthful story  
just as it was printed. In a week's time  
Mr. Debs will have recovered his memo-  
ry and will then perhaps be willing to  
admit the perfect accuracy of the Dis-  
patch report. Anyhow, he cannot truth-  
fully impugn it."

In view of subsequent events Mr. Max-  
well can now see why Mr. Debs denied  
the truth of his interview. There indeed  
was a "hurrying and scurrying" of labor  
leaders and a reforming of the lines of  
attack on the Fairmont region and the  
campaign has begun anew. There is  
every evidence in the world that Mr.  
Debs had sent out a warning that his  
mission had proved a failure. It is very  
evident, also, that Debs, possibly  
after some telegrams from Mr. Rat-  
chford, to a realization of the indifference  
he had committed in making public his  
indignation against the national leaders,  
and the denial through the Associated  
Press. It is a clear case of hedging  
against the effect of his own lack of  
judgment in the management of a strike  
affidavit.

## The Eastern Negotiations.

The sultan having despatched from his  
high home, much to the relief of the  
powers doubting, and sanctioned the  
settlement of the frontier question, nothing  
remains to be done now but to fix the  
indemnity. This means that there is no  
immediate danger of a resumption of  
hostilities between Turkey and Greece.  
The indemnity which the ambassadors  
seem to favor is about 4,000,000 pounds  
Turkish, which the bankers of London,  
Paris and Vienna seem to regard as a  
little too generous, and the proceedings  
before a final treaty of peace is signed  
may drag along for awhile before a defi-  
nite figure is agreed upon.

The negotiations for peace have been  
in progress ever since the truce was de-

clared, but the original demand of the  
Turkish government, which the ambas-  
sadors were determined not to grant, was  
submitted on the 29th of June. It was  
for all the northern portion of Thessaly,  
and such a concession would have meant  
a very large and important addition to  
Turkish territory. The powers were un-  
ited in their refusal to grant a demand  
which they regarded, not only as imprac-  
ticable, but wholly unjustifiable. The  
sultan held out, however, and assumed a  
defiant attitude toward Europe, which  
portended trouble.

As a last resort coercive measures were  
resorted to and the matter was referred  
by the ambassadors to their respective  
governments, at the same time notifying  
the porte that hereafter all communica-  
tions must be submitted in writing in-  
stead of verbally. This action is what  
brought the sultan to terms.

If the concert of Europe was as perfect  
all along as it is claimed to be, it is  
difficult to understand why this submis-  
sion could not have been secured long  
ago, but then "great bodies move slow"  
and the powers of Europe are great  
bodies.

## The Same Old False Report.

The free trade predictions that the new  
tariff law will not produce sufficient re-  
venue are but repetitions of the same old  
prophecies against other protective bills.

If there is one thing above another that  
the free trade party is proficient in it is  
the art of false prophecy. We can not  
recall a single one of its predictions re-  
lating to the effects of important Republi-  
can policies that ever came true. It is  
the same party that predicted that the  
war would be a failure, and after the  
paper money period that followed, it was  
the same party that predicted that spe-  
cial payments could not be resumed.

It predicted that the McKinley tin  
plate duty would not encourage the es-  
tablishment of a tin plate industry in  
this country, and after it did accomplish  
that feat, that party charged that the  
new factories starting up were only  
"campaign bluffs," and that even if they  
were built in good faith they would  
be built in a way that was "impossible  
to make tin plate in America."

It predicted that the McKinley bill  
would not produce the necessary re-  
venue, but it did. It is the same party  
that constructed a tariff bill of its own,  
which it said was not only going to pro-  
duce ample revenue but was going to cheapen  
living to the people and at the same time  
make good times for labor and the in-  
dustries of this country, which had been  
suffering from the evils of protection.

After three years of that law labor and  
the industries are in a position once more  
to testify how false this proverbially  
false Democratic free trade prophet is.

With such a record for making prophe-  
cies that never come true, is it any won-  
der that the vaporings which are con-  
tributing to the general calamity of the  
silver-coated wing of the party,  
and predicting disaster from the new  
tariff, are not disturbing the people very  
much?

The public has grown so used to this  
false prophet's mutterings that it has  
ceased to pay any attention to them. As  
a contemporary well says: Why not wait  
and see what the new law does with the  
revenue before making cocksure that it  
will diminish them? It takes an enor-  
mous nerve to prophesy that any tariff  
measure ever dreamed of could be a  
revenue producer than the Wilson  
law has proved itself to be.

## The Correct Mine Policy.

Sylvester Seovel calls attention in a  
terse way to one of the main reasons for  
the difficulty that is being experienced  
in the effort to induce the Fairmont  
miners to join the sympathy strike, when  
he says: "West Virginia coal miners are  
a set apart from all others. . . .  
They live closer to their employers. It  
is 'Howdy, Tom, lend me five until pay-  
day,' and Tom, the employer, lends it.  
The very fact that the owners have en-  
couraged the permanency of the men  
prevents sympathetic strikes in West  
Virginia. Each miner who owns a home  
near a mine and far from towns is in a  
sense tied to the soil."

While this state of affairs does not  
prevail in all the mine districts of West  
Virginia it does in several and is almost gen-  
eral in the particular district referred to.  
The Intelligencer knows of one company  
especially in that district which encour-  
ages its employees to own their own  
homes by building neat, comfortable cot-  
tages, surrounded by gardens, the cot-  
tages mostly vine-clad and inviting.  
These they let to the miners on terms of  
easy payment, and in times of dullness,  
when the payments cannot be fully met,  
the time is extended. The monthly in-  
stallment amounts to a very little more  
than the monthly rent would be. No  
profit over the cost of the property is  
charged other than a low interest. In a  
short time the man owns his own home,  
and in ninety cases out of a hundred, he  
becomes a permanent fixture with a pro-  
prietary interest in the community. In  
other instances the men build their own  
homes, and, where advisable, the com-  
pany assists them in various ways.

Another company in the same district,  
and it is the company which will be the  
last to be affected by the specious pleas  
of the agitators, for years past has en-  
couraged its men to be saving, and in  
times when work is dull and the men are  
idle, deserving cases are given credit and  
even financial assistance. If a miner, as  
is too often the case, is in trouble, or if he  
lapses from virtue and gets in the hands  
of the law for some trivial offense, his  
employer, if he is a faithful workman,  
is to the rescue.

In one instance not long since in one of  
the little villages that surround a mine,  
a terrible typhoid fever epidemic pre-  
vailed. Scarcely a family escaped the  
dread visitor. Nurses and physicians  
were employed by the company, and,  
when at last the struggle was over and  
the village settled down to its normal  
state of health, there were no doctors or  
nurses' fees charged against the suffer-  
ers in the monthly pay envelope.

These things the Intelligencer knows  
to be true. They are cited to show the  
conditions which prompted Sylvester  
Seovel to say that the men in this region  
are "apart from all others and live  
closer to their employers." It shows  
clearly why it is that the average West  
Virginia miner, and especially the Fair-  
mont miner, hesitates a long while before

he is willing to risk all for others who  
have unnumbered woes, with "but a far  
off benefit to himself."

If the mine operators generally were  
to pursue this policy toward their em-  
ployees, even when forced by the state of  
the coal trade to pay low wages, there  
would never be any strikes. The pro-  
posed uniformity basis of settlement  
which the arbitrators are trying to bring  
about in the regions outside of West Vir-  
ginia is a very long step in the right  
direction. It wipes out burdens aside  
from the price of digging coal which the  
poor miners have borne and groaned un-  
der for years. It would bring about a  
condition which would be a safe-guard  
against future trouble.

When workmen are treated fairly and  
humanely a necessary reduction of  
wages at any time the conditions call  
for it is borne with better grace. An em-  
ployer's duty to his employee does not  
end with the payment of his hire any  
more than an employer's duty to his em-  
ployer ends with the receipt of that hire.  
Their interests are mutual, and the great  
trouble with the mining industry gen-  
erally is that the operators do not realize  
it to the full extent that it is realized by  
most of the operators in the Fairmont  
coal region.

If the miners there go out finally to aid  
the men in other regions who are less  
fortunate, what have the men in the  
other regions to promise them in the  
way of benefits for the sacrifice? It is  
this question that is causing the hesita-  
tion. The badly treated and poorly paid  
miners of other regions, much as they  
deserve the sympathy of the country,  
and they do deserve it, should count the  
cost and consider the sacrifice they are  
asking of the men of West Virginia.  
President Ratchford and Mr. Debs  
should consider it.

The elimination of the stamp tax on  
stock and bond transactions from the  
tariff bill was to strike out of it a feature  
which would have proved popular with  
the people and contributed greatly to the  
revenues of the government. The propo-  
sition did not meet with serious objection  
from the legitimate operators who have  
been affected by it, and even if it had  
they deserve the sympathy of the country,  
and they do deserve it, should count the  
cost and consider the sacrifice they are  
asking of the men of West Virginia.  
President Ratchford and Mr. Debs  
should consider it.

There are thousands of readers to  
whom the name of Captain Charles  
King at once suggests reminiscences of  
delightful stories of adventure, full of  
the clash of war and the color of ro-  
mance. Indeed there are a few Ameri-  
can writers who have made a more direct  
appeal to the hearts of the readers of  
the Intelligencer than the exploits of  
Captain King, who is known in mili-  
tary circles as Brigadier General King,  
can write stirring about his country,  
and he can describe army life because  
he has been a regular army man since  
1864, he began his career in 1856 as  
member of the First Regiment Wiscon-  
sin State Militia. After his graduation  
at West Point, he had extensive experi-  
ence in the field and in the staff, and  
many years he has been writing stories of  
the army, and those who are in a po-  
sition to know, say that he represents it,  
not only with interest and vivacity, but  
with truth as well. Since his retirement  
from the army, he has been writing stories  
of "disability" resulting from wounds re-  
ceived in line of duty, and he has served  
in several military capacities, among them  
as adjutant-general of the Wisconsin  
National Guard, from which he retired  
a few months ago, and he has been  
hard at work with his pen. His latest  
work, "Corporal Fred's Commission,"  
which began serial publication in Har-  
per's Round Table, is a story of a  
militiaman's adventures during the rail-  
road riots—a theme of great interest at  
this time.

## HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS.

There are thousands of readers to  
whom the name of Captain Charles  
King at once suggests reminiscences of  
delightful stories of adventure, full of  
the clash of war and the color of ro-  
mance. Indeed there are a few Ameri-  
can writers who have made a more direct  
appeal to the hearts of the readers of  
the Intelligencer than the exploits of  
Captain King, who is known in mili-  
tary circles as Brigadier General King,  
can write stirring about his country,  
and he can describe army life because  
he has been a regular army man since  
1864, he began his career in 1856 as  
member of the First Regiment Wiscon-  
sin State Militia. After his graduation  
at West Point, he had extensive experi-  
ence in the field and in the staff, and  
many years he has been writing stories of  
the army, and those who are in a po-  
sition to know, say that he represents it,  
not only with interest and vivacity, but  
with truth as well. Since his retirement  
from the army, he has been writing stories  
of "disability" resulting from wounds re-  
ceived in line of duty, and he has served  
in several military capacities, among them  
as adjutant-general of the Wisconsin  
National Guard, from which he retired  
a few months ago, and he has been  
hard at work with his pen. His latest  
work, "Corporal Fred's Commission,"  
which began serial publication in Har-  
per's Round Table, is a story of a  
militiaman's adventures during the rail-  
road riots—a theme of great interest at  
this time.

Harper's Weekly of July 31 will con-  
tain several features of particular in-  
terest and timeliness among them an il-  
lustrated article on the "Recent Mining  
Congress in Denver," and on the "New  
Sierra Nevada," by Rev. E. E. Clark,  
president of the Society of Christian  
Endeavor, will write of the recent con-  
vention in San Francisco, Henry James  
will contribute a letter from London,  
and the "Feathered Ishmael," by Gus-  
tave Kobbe, with three illustrations, by  
W. T. Smalley. The number will also con-  
tain illustrated descriptive articles on  
Hawaii, and on the "New England  
Railroad," the latter by W. S.  
Harwood, the Weekly's special cor-  
respondent.

Harper's Weekly of July 31 will con-  
tain several features of particular in-  
terest and timeliness among them an il-  
lustrated article on the "Recent Mining  
Congress in Denver," and on the "New  
Sierra Nevada," by Rev. E. E. Clark,  
president of the Society of Christian  
Endeavor, will write of the recent con-  
vention in San Francisco, Henry James  
will contribute a letter from London,  
and the "Feathered Ishmael," by Gus-  
tave Kobbe, with three illustrations, by  
W. T. Smalley. The number will also con-  
tain illustrated descriptive articles on  
Hawaii, and on the "New England  
Railroad," the latter by W. S.  
Harwood, the Weekly's special cor-  
respondent.

The rush to the Klondike coal fields  
surpasses any recent movement of the  
sort. One thousand San Franciscoans  
alone have sought passage on the next  
steamer, which cannot accommodate  
one-fourth that number. Gold is king.

With the announcement that President  
McKinley will spend his vacation on  
Lake Champlain we may expect a re-  
newal of fish yarns from Buzzard's Bay.

## The Klondike Hand in Arkansas.

The Klondike hand in Arkansas  
took an old couple from their home and  
brutally beat them because they would  
not send their daughter to school, ad-  
vised a novel method of compulsory edu-  
cation which is not likely to prove popular  
even among the most ardent advocates  
of such a law.

The rush to the Klondike coal fields  
surpasses any recent movement of the  
sort. One thousand San Franciscoans  
alone have sought passage on the next  
steamer, which cannot accommodate  
one-fourth that number. Gold is king.

## The Correct Mine Policy.

Sylvester Seovel calls attention in a  
terse way to one of the main reasons for  
the difficulty that is being experienced  
in the effort to induce the Fairmont  
miners to join the sympathy strike, when  
he says: "West Virginia coal miners are  
a set apart from all others. . . .  
They live closer to their employers. It  
is 'Howdy, Tom, lend me five until pay-  
day,' and Tom, the employer, lends it.  
The very fact that the owners have en-  
couraged the permanency of the men  
prevents sympathetic strikes in West  
Virginia. Each miner who owns a home  
near a mine and far from towns is in a  
sense tied to the soil."

While this state of affairs does not  
prevail in all the mine districts of West  
Virginia it does in several and is almost gen-  
eral in the particular district referred to.  
The Intelligencer knows of one company  
especially in that district which encour-  
ages its employees to own their own  
homes by building neat, comfortable cot-  
tages, surrounded by gardens, the cot-  
tages mostly vine-clad and inviting.  
These they let to the miners on terms of  
easy payment, and in times of dullness,  
when the payments cannot be fully met,  
the time is extended. The monthly in-  
stallment amounts to a very little more  
than the monthly rent would be. No  
profit over the cost of the property is  
charged other than a low interest. In a  
short time the man owns his own home,  
and in ninety cases out of a hundred, he  
becomes a permanent fixture with a pro-  
prietary interest in the community. In  
other instances the men build their own  
homes, and, where advisable, the com-  
pany assists them in various ways.

Another company in the same district,  
and it is the company which will be the  
last to be affected by the specious pleas  
of the agitators, for years past has en-  
couraged its men to be saving, and in  
times when work is dull and the men are  
idle, deserving cases are given credit and  
even financial assistance. If a miner, as  
is too often the case, is in trouble, or if he  
lapses from virtue and gets in the hands  
of the law for some trivial offense, his  
employer, if he is a faithful workman,  
is to the rescue.

## Butter Not Going to Klondike.

The Democratic candidate for govern-  
or of Iowa, Mr. White, shouts: "We  
want cheap money, and the cheaper the  
better." Well, Bryan is going to Mexi-  
co, and he can take an investment for  
Mr. White that will make glad his heart.  
Give Mr. Bryan 1,000 sound American  
dollars, and he can double them for Mr.  
White, and make enough over the 42-  
cent to pay the expenses of the trip—Chi-  
cago Inter-Ocean.

## Don't Cheat, Mr. Bryan!

It is too early perhaps to speculate as  
to the issues of the next Presidential  
campaign, but it does look as if the silk  
nightshirt might be one of them. Fortu-  
nately no laurels can be gained among  
the poor by any talk of preening a silk  
nightshirt on the brow of labor.—Detroit  
Free Press.

## Will Hasten the Nuptials.

Count Okuma, the foreign minister of  
Japan, is very anxious. He will not ad-  
low Japan to recognize Hawaiian inde-  
pendence. Well, what if he doesn't? If  
Hawaii and the United States are at  
one about it this Japanese forbidding of  
Japan will simply hasten matters—  
Philadelphia Press.

## What Goes Up Bryan Goes Down.

Wheat is now worth 20 cents a bushel  
more than it was one year ago when Mr.  
Bryan went up and down the country  
warning the unimpressionable farmers that  
the pestiferous gold bugs were eating  
holes in their glorious institutions. Mr.  
Bryan would like to repeat his solemn  
observations to the same audiences, but  
the farmers are too busy engaged in  
taking a few doses of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.  
I believe that I am now permanently  
cured.—Cochran, Kans., Farmer, Gilman  
city, W. Va. This remedy is sold by  
druggists.

## A Politic Belief.

My daddy is the man for me—  
He is so big, so very strong—  
That he can lift a heavy weight,  
Although I know he's sometimes wrong.

## Permanently Cured.

"For about two years I suffered with  
diarrhoea. I used a number of reme-  
dies and was treated by physicians, but  
received no permanent relief. After  
taking a few doses of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy,  
I believe that I am now permanently  
cured.—Cochran, Kans., Farmer, Gilman  
city, W. Va. This remedy is sold by  
druggists.

## The Old Democrat's Cry.

What is tariff reform? The only pos-  
sible answer to the question from rep-

viewing the Democratic record on the  
subject is that it is anything calculated  
in a period of business depression or  
unrest to sow dissensions among the  
people when logical and confessed pro-  
tection is in operation. History shows it  
is but a device for sowing discord. Only  
that and nothing more.—Washington  
Star.

## Hasn't it Up Right.

The Republican is the only party  
upon which any serious reliance can be  
placed for overthrowing the Bryanized  
Democracy. The national banner of  
honest money, domestic peace and order  
and industrial safety has passed into  
Republican keeping. It should be low-  
ered nowhere else. The Chicago plat-  
form is unrepudiated, for the sake of  
any organization whose aim is to sup-  
press the Republican name. With the  
unequalled responsibility resting upon  
the shoulders of the organization, dicker-  
ing with its enemies in any state of  
the union, however hopelessly anti-  
Republican when Bryanism is eliminat-  
ed, would be to weaken the party's pres-  
ence in the country, and to the extent  
weaken its force to carry on the general  
warfare for the country's salvation.—  
New York Sun.

## No Fusion with Platonism.

The Populists care very little for free  
silver coinage—what they want is flat  
paper money. The sentiment among  
them in favor of that kind of money is  
growing stronger. The Democratic party  
cannot become a flat paper money  
party with any hope of success. There-  
fore, Mr. Bryan is wasting his money  
when he tries to advance fusion be-  
tween the Democratic and Populist  
parties, and the Democratic leaders who  
are working for fusion between those  
parties are certain to be disappointed.—  
Savannah (Ga) News.

## No Fusion with Platonism.

The Populists care very little for free  
silver coinage—what they want is flat  
paper money. The sentiment among  
them in favor of that kind of money is  
growing stronger. The Democratic party  
cannot become a flat paper money  
party with any hope of success. There-  
fore, Mr. Bryan is wasting his money  
when he tries to advance fusion be-  
tween the Democratic and Populist  
parties, and the Democratic leaders who  
are working for fusion between those  
parties are certain to be disappointed.—  
Savannah (Ga) News.

## HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS.

There are thousands of readers to  
whom the name of Captain Charles  
King at once suggests reminiscences of  
delightful stories of adventure, full of  
the clash of war and the color of ro-  
mance. Indeed there are a few Ameri-  
can writers who have made a more direct  
appeal to the hearts of the readers of  
the Intelligencer than the exploits of  
Captain King, who is known in mili-  
tary circles as Brigadier General King,  
can write stirring about his country,  
and he can describe army life because  
he has been a regular army man since  
1864, he began his career in 1856 as  
member of the First Regiment Wiscon-  
sin State Militia. After his graduation  
at West Point, he had extensive experi-  
ence in the field and in the staff, and  
many years he has been writing stories of  
the army, and those who are in a po-  
sition to know, say that he represents it,  
not only with interest and vivacity, but  
with truth as well. Since his retirement  
from the army, he has been writing stories  
of "disability" resulting from wounds re-  
ceived in line of duty, and he has served  
in several military capacities, among them  
as adjutant-general of the Wisconsin  
National Guard, from which he retired  
a few months ago, and he has been  
hard at work with his pen. His latest  
work, "Corporal Fred's Commission,"  
which began serial publication in Har-  
per's Round Table, is a story of a  
militiaman's adventures during the rail-  
road riots—a theme of great interest at  
this time.

## HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS.

There are thousands of readers to  
whom the name of Captain Charles  
King at once suggests reminiscences of  
delightful stories of adventure, full of  
the clash of war and the color of ro-  
mance. Indeed there are a few Ameri-  
can writers who have made a more direct  
appeal to the hearts of the readers of  
the Intelligencer than the exploits of  
Captain King, who is known in mili-  
tary circles as Brigadier General King,  
can write stirring about his country,  
and he can describe army life because  
he has been a regular army man since  
1864, he began his career in 1856 as  
member of the First Regiment Wiscon-  
sin State Militia. After his graduation  
at West Point, he had extensive experi-  
ence in the field and in the staff, and  
many years he has been writing stories of  
the army, and those who are in a po-  
sition to know, say that he represents it,  
not only with interest and vivacity, but  
with truth as well. Since his retirement  
from the army, he has been writing stories  
of "disability" resulting from wounds re-  
ceived in line of duty, and he has served  
in several military capacities, among them  
as adjutant-general of the Wisconsin  
National Guard, from which he retired  
a few months ago, and he has been  
hard at work with his pen. His latest  
work, "Corporal Fred's Commission,"  
which began serial publication in Har-  
per's Round Table, is a story of a  
militiaman's adventures during the rail-  
road riots—a theme of great interest at  
this time.

## HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS.

There are thousands of readers to  
whom the name of Captain Charles  
King at once suggests reminiscences of  
delightful stories of adventure, full of  
the clash of war and the color of ro-  
mance. Indeed there are a few Ameri-  
can writers who have made a more direct  
appeal to the hearts of the readers of  
the Intelligencer than the exploits of  
Captain King, who is known in mili-  
tary circles as Brigadier General King,  
can write stirring about his country,  
and he can describe army life because  
he has been a regular army man since  
1864, he began his career in 1856 as  
member of the First Regiment Wiscon-  
sin State Militia. After his graduation  
at West Point, he had extensive experi-  
ence in the field and in the staff, and  
many years he has been writing stories of  
the army, and those who are in a po-  
sition to know, say that he represents it,  
not only with interest and vivacity, but  
with truth as well. Since his retirement  
from the army, he has been writing stories  
of "disability" resulting from wounds re-  
ceived in line of duty, and he has served  
in several military capacities, among them  
as adjutant-general of the Wisconsin  
National Guard, from which he retired  
a few months ago, and he has been  
hard at work with his pen. His latest  
work, "Corporal Fred's Commission,"  
which began serial publication in Har-  
per's Round Table, is a story of a  
militiaman's adventures during the rail-  
road riots—a theme of great interest at  
this time.

## HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS.

There are thousands of readers to  
whom the name of Captain Charles  
King at once suggests reminiscences of  
delightful stories of adventure, full of  
the clash of war and the color of ro-  
mance. Indeed there are a few Ameri-  
can writers who have made a more direct  
appeal to the hearts of the readers of  
the Intelligencer than the exploits of  
Captain King, who is known in mili-  
tary circles as Brigadier General King,  
can write stirring about his country,  
and he can describe army life because  
he has been a regular army man since  
1864, he began his career in 1856 as  
member of the First Regiment Wiscon-  
sin State Militia. After his graduation  
at West Point, he had extensive experi-  
ence in the field and in the staff, and  
many years he has been writing stories of  
the army, and those who are in a po-  
sition to know, say that he represents it,  
not only with interest and vivacity, but  
with truth as well. Since his retirement  
from the army, he has been writing stories  
of "disability" resulting from wounds re-  
ceived in line of duty, and he has served  
in several military capacities, among them  
as adjutant-general of the Wisconsin  
National Guard, from which he retired  
a few months ago, and he has been  
hard at work with his pen. His latest  
work, "Corporal Fred's Commission,"  
which began serial publication in Har-  
per's Round Table, is a story of a  
militiaman's adventures during the rail-  
road riots—a theme of great interest at  
this time.

## HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS.

There are thousands of readers to  
whom the name of Captain Charles  
King at once suggests reminiscences of  
delightful stories of adventure, full of  
the clash of war and the color of ro-  
mance. Indeed there are a few Ameri-  
can writers who have made a more direct  
appeal to the hearts of the readers of  
the Intelligencer than the exploits of  
Captain King, who is known in mili-  
tary circles as Brigadier General King,  
can write stirring about his country,  
and he can describe army life because  
he has been a regular army man since  
1864, he began his career